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tries; and the promotion of industrial life constitute the subject matter. In addition to a presentation of the representative industries, considerable attention is devoted to consideration of the methods and agencies of distribution. The authors are careful to make clear the intimate relation that obtains between industrial and commercial enterprise and the whole life of the nation. Throughout the discussion it is implied that economic and social institutions are not independent phenomena, and should not, therefore, be so treated. The text is supplemented with an excellent list of review questions based on the contents of each chapter.

The authors have succeeded admirably in giving a comprehensive historical survey of American industrial and commercial life. The book is, however, a general outline rather than an exhaustive presentation of that development. The most serious defect is the inadequate statistical comparison of present industrial and commercial conditions in the United States with those of foreign countries. While it may be claimed that such a comparison is not within the scope of this volume, nevertheless the student of industrial and commercial development usually deems it both necessary and expedient. The general statement that the United States leads the world in certain industries is insufficient unless reinforced with adequate statistical evidence. It would seem, also, that a complete presentation of the contemporary industrial and commercial status of the United States has been sacrificed to a discussion of the origin and development of industry and trade.

The book is written in a clear and interesting style, evidently designed as an elementary text for secondary schools. It is replete with pictorial illustrations and will prove a valuable supplement to the many texts already in the field. The general reader will find nowhere a more attractive review of American industrial and commercial development.

GORDON S. WATKINS

A social history of the American family. From colonial times to the present. Volume III: Since the civil war. By Arthur W. Calhoun, Ph.D. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark company, 1919. 411 p. \$5.00 net)

The third volume of this valuable work plunges into the intricate and complex problems of the modern family — divorce, eugenics, child welfare, prostitution, falling birth rate, birth control, the entrance of women into industry, and other involved questions. The author shows that he comprehends the fundamental nature of the whole problem in his discussion of the industrial revolution which has so profoundly influenced the life of the family. The weakening of the legal, economic, and religious bonds of the marriage institution and family life is discussed as a step in

the evolution of the family toward a rationalized concept of relationship where equality, coöperation, and the mutual development of personality prevail. A fine perspective is shown in always treating the changes of family life as a part of a larger industrial and social evolution.

When the matter of foreshadowing the trend of the marriage institution and family organization is discussed the author points out that no definite forecasts can be made in regard to an institution which changes in response to the evolution of industrial technique and social life. Even in reference to the continuation of the monogamic family, which at present seems ideally suited to human needs, no definite prediction can be made. The forms of the family will change in accordance with needs as changes occur in the larger evolutionary life. A service has been performed in making it clear that the advocacy of any theories of family life ought not to disturb us unduly since family life does depend so largely upon economic organization and that changes will not be thrust upon us merely by reason of their being advocated.

Certain criticisms which were applicable to the first and second volumes are relevant here. The arrangement of the material leaves much to be desired in the way of clearness and logical unfolding. This fact, however, does not impair the very great value of a fundamentally scientific interpretation of family organization and evolution.

J. G. S.

Experts in city government. Edited by Edward A. Fitzpatrick, Ph.D. (New York: D. Appleton and company, 1919. 363 p. \$2.25 net)

This book is a collection of twenty-three articles by eighteen different writers, some of which have been previously published. About one-third of the articles deal with general municipal problems; another third more specifically with the need for experts, the extent of their present use, and conditions in the public service affecting their use; and the remainder with problems of training for the public service.

The articles vary a good deal in merit. One of the best is that by Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell on "The need for experts in city government." The arrangement does not always group together those most closely related, nor bring out a logical development of thought. Some important topics are given little attention. A good deal could be added about the actual working of existing civil service systems; and there is nothing about training schools for the police in some large American cities as well as in Europe.

In some of the articles on training, it seems to be assumed that a comparatively brief course combined with some practical work will qualify for the higher administrative posts. It should be more clearly recog-